

MONTREAL GAZETTE

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

VOL. LXXVI.—178.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 25 1884.

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N.B.—We are now booking orders for
the well-known Caledonia Mine Coal. T.N.
Coal is clean well screened and suitable
for Steam or House use.
April 10 87

J. & R. McLEA

N.B.—We are now booking orders for
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Rosin Cement Roofs, many of which have
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Materials and workmanship first class.
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May 22 123

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January 30 126

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July 17 108 171

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March 5 56

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To Lease or Sell.
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TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION!
April 10 85

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IS NOW OPEN DAILY
From 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.
DURING THE SEASON.
For Tickets and rates of Admission, see
Hand Bills, and on board the Bath.
M. KILGALLIN,
Montreal, May 24th, 1884. 125

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A delightfully refreshing preparation for the
hair, should be used daily. Keeps the scalp
healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the
growth. A perfect hair dressing for the
family. 25c per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY,
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for Scales. We make the
best. We sell cheaper than
other first-class makers. We
do not compete with second
class goods.
H. B. WARREN & CO.,
763 Craig St.
June 13 142

TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

The Law Against Wooden Buildings.
OTTAWA, July 24.—The Dominion Day
celebration committee has not yet wound
up its business, but it is expected that
when it is done there will be a surplus of
over \$400.

The City Engineer has entered an ac-
tion against Messrs. R. White and D.
Manchester, who are charged with having
violated the local fire protection by-law
within the prohibited parts of the city.

It is contended on the part of the defend-
ants that although the by-law is properly
drafted the resolutions authorizing the
same was disposed of defective, which
makes the by-law inoperative.

Hon. Mr. McDougall left to-day for
River du Loup.
Mr. D. Flack, Secretary of the Ontario
and Pacific Railway, is here.

The Day's Doings in Quebec.
Special to THE HERALD.
QUEBEC, July 24.—A fire on Monday
night destroyed the farm buildings of
Mr. Bedard, near Lorette, including some
animals and a quantity of farm stock.

The Minister of Militia arrived here
this morning en route to the seaside to
rejoice.

The body of an unknown but respect-
able man was found in the river near the
Island of Orleans this morning. He had
been apparently about three weeks in
the water. There is evidently some
mystery connected with the man's death.

It is stated that 14,000 pilgrims visited
La Bonne Ste. Anne between the 13th and
20th of July.

The residents on the Island of Orleans
indulged in a grand ball last evening,
"A" Battery band being in attendance
and supplying the music.

Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille has
been officially notified that his term of
office has been prolonged for three months
more.

While the ship laborers of Levis were
attending church yesterday one of their
valuable banners was stolen.

It is said that Mr. Asselin, M.P. for
Rimouski, is urgently pressing his claims
to the stipendiary magistracy's office of
his district.

The Royal Commission met again to-
day, when Mr. Mathieu, of Montreal,
gave evidence which, on the whole, was
rather favorable towards Mr. Monseur.

**Important Judgment About Salvation
Army Parades—A New Theatre For
Toronto—Personation at an Exami-
nation.**

TORONTO, July 24.—Judgment was
given this morning by Justice Ross in the
application to quash the conviction
against Bella Nunn, of the Salvation
Army, for beating a drum on the streets
of London. The judgment was a lengthy
one and after referring to the technical
objection and arguments of counsel, goes
on to say: "In my opinion, if the beat-
ing of drums were an unusual noise or
calculated to disturb, it may be prevented,
otherwise not. It follows, if I am correct,
that the evidence must be given and if
given for the Crown must be given for
the prisoners. In this case evidence was
refused on behalf of the prisoners. I am
therefore of opinion that the conviction
and commitment disclose no offence, that
the by-law, so far as it seeks to prohibit
the beating of drums simply without the
evidence of noise being unusual or cal-
culated to disturb is ultra vires and invalid
and that as evidence must be given it
must also be received on the prisoner's
behalf. The evidence does not, so far as
it goes, show that the noise is unusual. It
is quite the other way. The evidence
does not even state there was the beating
of drums. It was playing a drum. How
I judicially to know that beating a
drum and playing a drum are the same.
The order must go for the prisoner's dis-
charge."

Since the burning of the Royal Opera
House about two years ago the Grand
Opera House has had a monopoly. Con-
ner, who was manager of the Royal, has
leased the building formerly used as a
congregational church and lately as a
museum, and will convert it into a
theatre to be called the Peoples'.

He will open the regular season next month
and meantime will make the necessary
alterations in the interior of the building.

The mayor to-day forwarded a cheque
for \$2,000 to Port Perry, passed by the
city council in aid of the sufferers by the
fire.

The Caledonian Society had its annual
excursion to Niagara Falls to-day, about
600 comprising the party.

It has leaked out that the master of an
eastern Ontario high school and one of
his pupils attended the recent examina-
tion for first-class teachers certificates,
the former personating the latter so as
to get him a diploma. The Department
deny any knowledge of the affair,
but it is certain the matter was reported
during the examination to the examiners.

It is rumored here to-day that both mas-
ter and pupil have crossed to the States
to avoid trouble.

**Public Destruction of Liquor—More Un-
due Preference—Oblit—Sad Drowning
Accidents—Freshets on the Mir-
amichi.**

HALIFAX, N.S., July 24.—The chief
inspector of the Dominion liquor license
for this city purposes to publicly destroy
to-morrow some twenty or thirty gal-
lons of liquor he has confiscated. He in-
tends obtaining permission from the city
authorities and the liquor will be emp-
tied on the market square at noon.

In the police court to-day prosecution
was closed in the case of W. H. Hart,
charged by the Halifax Banking company
with obtaining money under false pre-
tences. The court adjourned until to-
morrow, when the counsel engaged will
be heard.

NEWCASTLE, N.B., July 24.—There are
unusual freshets in the river and con-
siderable damage is being done. Most of
the salmon nets on both branches of the
Miramichi have been carried away by
logs.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 24.—George Car-
roll, a wealthy merchant, died to-day at
his 70th year.

This afternoon, Fred. Elliott, nine

years, and Frank Manning, ten years,
were drowned in the Marsh Bridge Creek.
The lads were playing on a raft above the
bridge. They were carried through the
food gate and knocked off by coming in
contact with the bridge.

Edward Hogan, son of Captain Hogan,
of the schooner Alma, was playing with
other boys on a boat belonging to his
father's vessel, lying in Rodney ship
Carleton, when he fell into the ship and
was drowned.

LATEST BY CABLE.
The Dublin Scandal.
LONDON, July 24.—The Government
has withdrawn the Cornwall case from
the Dublin Castle executive, and en-
trusted the prosecution to Sir Henry
James, Attorney-General, and Sir Farrar
Herschell, Solicitor-General.

An Affray on the Scotch Moors.
LONDON, July 24.—An affray has oc-
curred near Inverness between the deer
stalkers, laborers and gillies on the
estate of Mr. Winans, the American
millionaire. A gillie named Campbell
killed a laborer named McGillivray.
Campbell was arrested.

What the Priests Intended.
WARSAW, July 24.—An inquiry into
the conspiracy to blow up the palace
shows that the conspirators after murder-
ing the Czar intended to provoke a re-
bellion in Poland and western Russia,
plunder the Jews and rich tradesmen, and
seize the arsenal.

They Want Fewer Hours.
PESH, July 24.—All the bricklayers
of the city have struck for a reduction of
the number of hours labor.

The Mediterranean Fatality.
LONDON, July 24.—The steamer Gigon,
which collided with the steamer Luxin,
when not far from Corunna, had 113
passengers and a crew of 77. Twenty-
three passengers and 22 of the crew have
been landed at Corunna. It is believed
the Luxin's crew went aboard the
Gigon, which foundered after the Luxin
had gone down.

THE CHOLERA.
Increasing Death Rate.
PARIS, July 24.—There were seven deaths
from cholera at Marseilles last night and
twenty at Toulon. The number of deaths
at Arles is 31 in two days. The majority
of the inhabitants have fled.

An Official Announcement.
PARIS, July 24.—It is officially an-
nounced that the cholera epidemic in
Marseilles and Toulon is decreasing. The
health of Paris is good.

The Situation Improving.
PARIS, July 24.—At Marseilles there
were 16 deaths to-day between 11 a.m.
and 6 p.m. There were seven deaths to-
day at Arles, three at La Valette and four
deaths at Toulon between 10 a.m. and 6
p.m. The condition of Toulon is greatly
improved, but 18 fresh cases were ad-
mitted to the hospitals there to-day. One
hospital in that city contains 123 cases,
only a few serious.

ALL BUSINESS ENDED IN MARSEILLES.
—MARSEILLES, July 24.—Only one
steamer arrives weekly from Algeria, and
the South American packets have ceased
to call here. The customs offices and
quays are deserted. Many funerals take
place during the night. The mayor has
interdicted the annual fair and forbidden
the processions on August 15. An official
inquiry from Father Almoner showed that
the last services were performed over the
body of the first sister without a disin-
fecting cell or clothes.

**PARIS, July 24.—The members of the
Chamber of Deputies who returned from
Marseilles say there have been more
deaths there from cholera than were re-
gistered. Many whose friends have died
of cholera ask the doctors to attribute
the death to another cause for the pur-
pose of avoiding speedy burials and the
disinfecting of their apartments. Mar-
seilles is now a prey of thieves who
enter deserted houses and plunder at will.
They entered the Court House on Wed-
nesday and robbed the offices of the
Procureur.**

EGYPT.
Gordon Alarms the Rebels.
SUAKIM, July 24.—One of the Mahdi's
spies was hanged yesterday. The natives
say that General Gordon's gunboats be-
tween Khartoum and Berber have spread
great terror among the rebels.

The Feast of Ramadan Ended.
SUAKIM, July 24.—The Ashabairam feast
which mark the close of the feast of
Ramadan began to-day. It is expected a
formidable attack upon the city will be
made by the rebels.

Statement by Mr. Gladstone.
LONDON, July 24.—Mr. Gladstone to-day
in the House of Commons to-day that
the conference would be held on Mon-
day. He would then say whether
Parliament would be asked to sanction
any financial arrangement.

BRITISH POLITICS.
Lord Randolph in Favor.
LONDON, July 24.—Lord Randolph
Churchill has been re-elected chairman of
the National Conservative Union.

Speech by Mr. Chamberlain.
At a banquet last night Joseph Cham-
berlain said the pretensions of the lords
were arrogant and monstrous. The
Liberal party would pursue its work in
the calm and unobscured strength of the
assurance of certain victory.

**Joseph Chamberlain's Opinion of the
Marquis of Salisbury.**
LONDON, July 23.—The Devonshire
Club gave a banquet to the Right Hon.
Joseph Chamberlain, President of the
Board of Trade, to-night. The latter, in
a speech, regretted that the Marquis of
Salisbury had precipitated a conflict be-
tween the two Houses of Parliament,
which would be decided by the
supremacy of popular rights over
personal privileges. Mr. Chamberlain
made the point that the Marquis of Salis-
bury was the bitterest opponent of the
reform bill of 1867, and had since that
time exhibited no signs of conversion.
The pretensions of the House of Lords
were arrogant and monstrous. If they
should be accepted the House of Com-
mons would be degraded to a subordinate
position.

Revising the French Constitution.
PARIS, July 24.—In the Senate to-day

M. Leon Say was opposed to the revision
of the constitution as an electoral expedi-
ent which would weaken both the
Senate and the Republic. He would
support an amended bill if the Govern-
ment undertook to support it in the
Chamber of Deputies.

Ireland Wins the Elcho Shield.
LONDON, July 24.—Ireland won the
Elcho Shield at Wimbledon to-day. The
score was Ireland 1,583, Scotland 1,476
and England 1,474.

A New Mexican Loan.
LONDON, July 24.—Notetzel, the
Mexican debt agent, is endeavoring to
induce the Barings to place the new
Mexican loan of thirty millions at 7 per
cent. It is reported that General Gonzalez
is coming to Europe to conclude the
contract.

MISCELLANEOUS DESPATCHES.
An Unlikely Story.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Federa-
tion of Labor profess to have learned
that the agents of mining and other cor-
porations have been making contracts
with refugees from the cholera infected
districts of France and Italy. The
Federation has appealed to the President
not to permit such refugees to land.

Faithful to Parnell.
TROY, N. Y., July 24.—At the State
Convention of the Ancient Order of
Hibernians last evening, resolutions were
adopted endorsing the action of their
National Convention at Chicago, and or-
dering that the members of the organiza-
tion obey the mandates of Parnell as the
leader of the Irish people on the other
side of the Atlantic.

The Vandalaria in Curacao.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is understood
that Secretary Chandler has had a tilt
with the Dutch Minister. The U. S. S.
Vandalaria recently visited Curacao and
refused to pay pilotage dues. The matter
was referred to the home Government,
and the Dutch Minister here submitted a
memorandum to the Secretary of State.
The Minister stated that the authorities
of Curacao would have been justified in
firing upon the Vandalaria. When the
communication reached Mr. Chandler, he
replied that international customs per-
mitted ships of war to enter the ports of
foreign Powers without the payment of
fees, and intimated that if the Dutch au-
thorities had opened fire on the ship, the
Vandalaria might have occasion to regret.

Serious Drought in the West.
CINCINNATI, July 24.—Very serious
drought is now affecting nearly the whole
of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. In
many places there has been no rain since
July 12, and elsewhere none for more
than three weeks. Forest fires are burn-
ing in northwest Ohio. Water is becoming
scarce, and the pastures are almost dead.
Corn is in great danger unless rain comes
with a week. Most serious losses will
occur.

Strike on an Ocean Steamship.
PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The whole
crew of the steamship Illinois struck this
morning when all the passengers and a
cargo valued at a quarter of a million
were aboard. Their action was caused by
the determination of the company to
take advantage of the Dingley shipping
bill. The company was unable to ob-
tain competent men to take the strikers'
places and had to yield. The steamer
left this afternoon.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.
**Governor St. John Nominated by the
Prohibitionists for the Presidency.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 24.—Governor
St. John was nominated for President by
the prohibitionists here. He received the full
vote of 602 on the first ballot amid great
enthusiasm. A picture of St. John was
exhibited on the stage, and the delegates
and spectators joined in singing "Glory,
Glory Halleujah, our cause is marching
on." This was followed by a rousing
cheer and then the convention joined
in singing "Praise God from whom
all blessings flow." The President made
the formal announcement of the unani-
mous nomination of St. John and called
for another rousing cheer, which was
heartily given. A committee was ap-
pointed to send a telegram to St. John
notifying him of the nomination. The
platform was reported. It opens by ac-
knowledging Almighty God as the right-
ful sovereign of all men, declares that the
imperious, unchangeable laws of nature
and of the moral sense, which demand
the abolition of slavery, and the
sale of alcoholic beverages created and
maintained by the laws of the national
and the State Governments during the
entire history of such laws is
everywhere shown to be promoting the
cause of intemperance, with resulting
crime and pauperism, calls on the people
to aid to repeal these laws and in the
legal suppression of the baneful liquor
traffic, favors reform in the administra-
tion of the Government, declares that
the collection of revenue from alcoholic
liquors and tobacco should be abolished,
that the revenue from customs duties
should be levied for the support of the
Government economically administered,
that the public lands should be held for
a home for the people, that all money
should be issued by the general Govern-
ment and be a legal tender for all debts,
that grateful aid and support should be
given to the soldiers and sailors; it
repudiates the doctrine that any person or
people shall be excluded from residence
or citizenship of the United States; it
dwells at length on the evils of intemper-
ance and insists that Congress should
exercise its power and prohibit the
manufacture and sale of intoxicating
beverage in the District of Columbia, in
the Territories and in all places over
which the Government has exclusive con-
trol, and that, hereafter, no State shall be
admitted into the Union till its constitu-
tion expressly prohibits polygamy and
the manufacture and sale of intoxicating
beverages; the real intelligence and devo-
tion of the Women's Christian Temper-
ance Union are recognized and it is de-
clared that the ballot in the hand of
woman is the right for her protection and
would prove a powerful ally for the abo-
lition of the drinking saloon, and the
execution of law and the promotion of
reform.

A Campaign Fund.
The first hour and a half the evening
Convention was used in an effort to raise
a campaign fund. The plan finally

adopted was the issue of certificates of
stock in the pioneer battle fund of the
Prohibition party, the holder of each
pledging himself to pay \$10 a year to
the fund, the dividends to be payable
to bearer. Four hundred shares were
taken. The finance part of the platform,
after debate, was replaced by one adopted
by the party. Mr. Daniel, of Ireland,
was nominated as Vice-President.

The Beauties of Western Life.
DENVER, Col., July 24.—Durango was
greatly excited to-day over the arrival of
Red Jacket with 40 warriors, highly
painted and heavily armed. The city
marshal arrested one for carrying fire-
arms and was knocked down by the
other Indians, who then mounted their
horses and started to leave town. Several
city and cattle men gave chase and a run-
ning fight was kept up for two miles.
The Indians succeeded in getting out of
range. No one was injured as far as
known.

A Tidal Wave at Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, July 24.—A tidal wave
was felt to-day in the Menomonee and
Milwaukee rivers. The waters receded
three feet, returning in fifteen minutes.

THE GREELY PARTY.
The Wanderers Returning Home.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Greely
party will be received at Portsmouth,
N.H., by the Secretary of the Navy, the
officers of the North Atlantic squadron
and the State and local authorities.
Lieut. Greely and men will disembark at
Portsmouth, and the vessels will proceed
to New York with the bodies of the dead,
which will be landed at Governor's
Island and placed in charge of Gen. Han-
cock. The latter will transfer them to the
care of relatives and friends upon ap-
plication. The vessels are expected at
New York on the first of August.

THE C. P. R. SHOPS.
**Additions and Improvements Being
Made in Toronto.**
(Toronto Globe, July 24.)

One of the most important changes
which were brought about by the lease of
the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway to the
Credit Valley Company was the con-
struction of the shops of the two com-
panies at the western extremity of the
city, just a few feet from the little village
of Parkdale. The facilities which the
Credit Valley possessed had to be largely
increased in order to afford the accommo-
dation necessary for keeping the rolling
stock of the two roads up to the required
standard. The practical completion of the
Ontario & Quebec, and the merging of
the three roads into the Ontario Division
of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has
compelled the Company to still further
increase the accommodation and erect
several new and important addi-
tions. As will be remembered the old
buildings consisted of a small office and
store room, in the room of which the
southern one was used for a locomotive
repair and machine shop, the one in the
centre for a car repair shop, and the north-
ern one as a paint shop. The paint
shop has now been moved some lit-
tle distance to the northwest, and is
being fitted up for offices and store room,
for which it is expected to give ample
accommodation for some time to come.
The offices include a private one for Mr.
D. Preston, Mechanical Superintendent
of the division, another for the mileage
and other clerks under him, and a third
for the time-keeper. The floor of the
store room is raised sufficiently high to
allow heavy barrels and casks to be
rolled direct from the waggon and drays
in which they have been hauled without
any mechanical aid.

In rear of the store room a new black-
smith shop is being erected of brick, 175
feet long and 50 feet wide, and adapted
to contain 18 fires ranged back to back
down the centre of the building, and
which will constantly require a force of
about forty men. The arrangements for
the shop are most complete, a large blow
pipe being run under the shop, the in-
centre and connecting with each forge.
In the north-east corner of the building
the steam hammer, at present in use in
the old blacksmith shop, is to be placed.
This is what is known as the Nailor steam
hammer, and has a striking force equal to
ten tons. The present

The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE "HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO." (Limited).

The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West.—Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Museum Under Canvas — Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.

MONTREAL TO THE FRONT.

If Montreal is to take full advantage of her unrivalled position at the head of ocean navigation and as the possessor of a magnificent system of harbor accommodation, she must be prepared to handle the grain trade that is coming to her from the Canadian and United States North-West as cheaply as possible. Every tax now levied on this trade that is removable must be removed. If there can be devised any simpler, more comprehensive and more economical system than the present, it must be adopted. Every year we may expect to hear of the continued development of the wheat producing capacity of India and Russia and Egypt, and we in Canada must brace ourselves for the struggle which Eastern competition is forcing upon America. We have certain things in our favor as an offset to the cheap labor of the countries named, but the cost of production is really so low in the East that we need to take advantage of everything that will tend to reduce the cost of transportation. We have fertile wheat lands in Ontario and the North-West, railways and canals in abundance for the transportation of the crop, a good harbor several hundred miles inland from the seaboard, and extensive fleets of ocean steamers ready to transport the wheat and flour at moderate rates. We have recently cheapened the cost of transportation by the St. Lawrence route to a considerable extent, but we need to go further, and wherever it is possible, reduce the expense of handling grain in Montreal, if we would make Montreal the rival of the United States Atlantic ports. There are those who hold that Montreal need not play second fiddle to any United States port during the season of navigation. They maintain that with two great railway systems—the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific—both reaching by their connections from Montreal to the wheat distributing centres of the United States North-West, and the Canadian Pacific to the Canadian North-West as well, we are in a position to contend on equal terms with United States railway systems for the export wheat traffic of all that western country; while our canal system will now hold its own with theirs. The subject is one calling for the most serious consideration, and especially with a view of securing for our railways, our wharves, our fleets of steamships and those large bodies of people who live by the traffic centering in our harbor the fullest employment that foresight and enterprise can furnish. We understand that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are considering a scheme for providing for the extensive wheat traffic which they expect to lay down in Montreal, a scheme to include a modern system of elevators which will be at once simple and comprehensive, and in every way satisfactory to the numerous lines of steamships that form so important a factor in the commerce of the port. There are reasons for believing that under a well matured scheme the cost of handling wheat at this point can be materially reduced, and if this be the case, there is no reason why a large proportion of the grain which now takes ship for Europe at United States Atlantic ports should not go via Montreal. At all events, it is on the cards that a bold movement will be made in this direction, and everybody will wish it God speed.

THE NORTH-WEST'S ENEMIES.

The way in which the unprincipled and reckless misrepresentations put forth by the Farmers' Convention in Manitoba has reacted upon the province is thus described by Mr. Fred. H. Brydges, who recently returned from a railway mission to England:—

"It is difficult to get capital in England now."

"Very," he answered. "We were met on all sides with the anti-immigration resolutions. It seems extraordinary that farmers, men noted for common sense and a keen eye to their own interests, should have used such suicidal means to express discontent."

"Have these resolutions had much effect?"

"Certainly; and not only that, but all dissatisfaction expressed by meetings and conventions are exaggerated and reported throughout Great Britain by parties interested, and it makes capitalists very chary of investing. The position, if it were not so serious, is almost absurd; on the one hand the people are clamoring for railroads, and on the other taking the very steps to keep out capital and prevent their construction."

"Does the question of rates affect this?" asked the reporter.

"Of course, British capitalists are very careful now as to Canadian and American investments and the question of rates requires to be handled very carefully so as not to alarm them."

"Is the present depression in business general?"

"Yes, and no number of meetings and resolutions will make this country an exception. Our country is young. It needs people and capital, and when the revival in trade comes we shall reap a much greater benefit if we do nothing to check the influence of both."

"Has immigration been much affected this year by the discontent expressed?"

"No doubt, and immigration is peculiar. When once a tide sets in, and no adverse circumstances arise, it continues with a constantly increasing stream every year, but check it and allow it to find a chan-

nel elsewhere and it is most difficult, and sometimes impossible for years, to divert it."

"Have other countries been taking many this year?" the reporter asked.

"Queensland has had more than its share, and has no doubt taken many more people than would have come to us had they not been discouraged," said Mr. Brydges.

"Are the C.P.R. doing much towards immigration?"

"Yes; their exertions are entitled to great praise, and they deserve the good will and encouragement of all people who have the interests of this country at heart. These being given them I believe they may overcome the evil influences that have been at work this year, otherwise I am doubtful whether we shall have any increase in immigration or the amount of capital coming into the country next year over this."

There are, fortunately, very powerful influences at work in England in Canada's and the North West's behalf, or the prospects would be gloomy enough. These influences may be expected to increase steadily in strength. They are partly political, partly financial, a good deal railway, and somewhat speculative. Canada has very influential friends in quarters whence public sentiment is moulded, and if the efforts of her friends in England were not to some extent neutralized by the suicidal conduct of some Canadians, who are influential for mischief only, the volume of emigration to Canada would be all we could possibly desire. When the politicians of Canada become sufficiently patriotic to cease blackening the character of their country, we shall find the best people in Britain ready to assist in colonizing hundreds of thousands of emigrants from the British Isles on Canadian territory. And when that day arrives we shall find public sentiment sufficiently strong to stamp out all such treasonable and atrocious attempts to arrest immigration as those which have given the Farmers' Convention of Manitoba an infamous notoriety.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.

They say that shipbuilding on the Clyde is remarkably dull. Still, we read that the output represents from the yards during the month of June, 29 vessels of 33,221 tons, being 12,205 tons under that of June 1893, but 20,811 tons over that of June 1879. For the half year the output, 149,923 tons, is 46,063 under that of 1893, but 55,123 tons over that of the half year of 1879. Amongst the vessels launched were the Cunard liner Umbria, the largest vessel ever built on the Clyde, and the most powerful engine steamer in the world; the Awaia, the largest vessel built on the river Leven for the Shaw, Saville and Albion Line of New Zealand traders, and the British Isles, the largest sailing ship built on the Clyde. There was also an Allan Liner of 4,000 tons launched for the Montreal service. Three of the steamers launched gave an aggregate of 17,000 tons, and other four steamers, make up 23,320 tons, all of which, with one exception (a steamer of 7,650 tons), were built of steel. (The most remarkable feature of the past month's output was the amount of steel-built shipping launched, no less than 27,000 tons, or fully three-fourths of the total tonnage launched, being steel plated. The sailing tonnage amounted to under 4,000 tons, and of the steamers all were screw vessels but one small paddle-wheel steamer. The tonnage launched for foreign firms did not exceed 6,000 tons. The vessels in course of construction in the iron shipbuilding yards number 94, being 6 less than at the close of May and 41 less than at the close of June last year. There are 23 ready for launching, 31 plated, 31 in frames, and 9 keels laid or being laid down. Several new orders have been booked during the month, including three steamers of 3,000 tons each for the British India Steam Navigation Company, and half-a-dozen sailing ships of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons each. The number and tonnage of the vessels launched during the month and half-year ending 30th June, as contrasted with corresponding periods in previous years were:

	Month.	Six Months.
1894.....	33,221	149,923
1893.....	45,429	195,986
1892.....	41,119	167,998
1891.....	30,886	117,156,775
1890.....	22,570	106,112,000
1879.....	12,410	64,840

For a locality which is said to be "doing almost nothing," this seems a pretty fair showing. It would be a good thing for the shipping interests generally if there was less building going on, in view of the surplus tonnage now afloat or laid up.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

The Quebec City Council on Tuesday evening passed the following resolution:—

"That this Council, being fully resolved for its part to neglect no sanitary precautions calculated to protect the public health, believes that the preservation of the city from the horror of epidemic disease calls for the inspection at Grosse Ile of all vessels, whether steamships or sailing craft, hailing either from Liverpool or any other European port, before a permit is granted them to proceed to this port, and for their subsequent detention in quarantine if deemed necessary by the medical officer in charge, and for such period of time, as in the opinion of such officer is sufficient to remove all danger of a spread of infectious disease; that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the proper authorities at Ottawa, with a respectful request that orders be given to the proper officers to carry into effect the precautionary measures herein recommended."

The Quebec Chronicle of yesterday states that on enquiry at the Agriculture Department, Ottawa, its correspondent learned that no exception is to be made at Grosse Ile regarding steamers. "The latter, so far as quarantine is concerned, will be classed as sailing vessels, and the same orders will apply to all alike. Our correspondent also says that the Government intends enforcing the quarantine regulations with the utmost rigor, orders

to that effect have been sent to the Inspector."

A member of the Quebec Council having stated "that a steamer recently arrived here with sickness on board, and that Dr. Rowand, Port Physician, ordered it back to quarantine, when its owners telegraphed to Ottawa and secured authority to proceed to Montreal." Dr. Rowand sends the following for publication:—

This is a pure fabrication and I have no knowledge of any such case. I have much pleasure in being able to say that, since I have held the office of Inspecting Physician at this port, I have never known immigration so healthy and free from infectious or contagious diseases as in the present season.

The interest which is everywhere taken in this question of an efficient quarantine is a favorable sign.

We hope the Minister of Agriculture is keeping his eye on the case of that vessel which is reported to have sailed from Marseilles direct for Escomains.

NOT TOO BAD A CONDITION.

The New York Evening Post has weighed as a well informed, candid journal, in regard both to commercial and political questions. When the Post points out as features of the commercial and financial situation in the United States that exports of breadstuffs continue on a liberal scale; that the coal trade is no worse than it has been; that the extent of railroad traffic refutes the generally received reports about dullness in that department; that less complaint is heard of the banks refusing to discount, than the predicted failures in the dry goods business have not come; that there is a returning confidence in the future of railway property; and that the railroads, everywhere, report a prospect of excellent business in the fall and winter, we may fairly assume that the bottom has not fallen out of trade in the United States. In view of the many highly colored accounts of trade disturbances in the adjoining country, our readers will probably be pleased to scan what appears to be a fair and clear statement of the commercial condition of the States during the past week:—

[New York Evening Post, July 23.]

The export movement from the port of New York is still on a liberal scale, the total for the week ending yesterday being \$7,105,070 in value. This is doubly fortunate, because it is the one conspicuous relief to a rather gloomy picture of current business, and because it indicates a movement of grain and flour which shows a continued European demand at going rates in the face of general calculations of good harvests. As far as domestic business is concerned, it can be said that the failures here and there reported are not so serious as was feared; nor have the predictions of disaster to the dry goods trade been borne out by the facts. There is a further stretch of dullness to pass through before we come to the usual activity of the fall trade; and it is possible that failures will be more numerous and more important before that time is reached. But the developments thus far have not equalled the fears or calculations of those who looked for active trouble during the summer, and as we are nearing the end of July, it may be hoped that the remainder of the dull season will at least not be worse than the expired portion of it. Manufacturers continue dull, with further instances in some trades of shutting down of works until accumulated stocks of goods can be diminished. The iron trade attracts even more notice than usual, chiefly on account of the low price of steel rails and of the ill-explained failure of the St. Louis Iron and Steel Company. But the coal trade is certainly no worse, and the anthracite companies expect to turn out a full half-year's product in the five months remaining of this year, so that they will either not suspend production at all in August or suspend it for one week only, and then run steadily until the close of December. The earnings of railroads, so far as reported, show better than they did in May and June, and in some cases give a small increase over the corresponding period of last year; so that the business which does not attract attention is in a better way than most of that which does, and is large enough to keep traffic up to something like its normal volume, despite all that is truthfully noted as to the prevailing dullness. It is with this railroad traffic, it is with the production of coal; its magnitude refutes the exaggerated accounts of dullness which have come, not unnaturally, to be generally received and repeated. Business is not what it should be, but perhaps it is as active as we can expect at the close of a deficient crop year, especially as the late Wall Street failures led the banks generally to show unusual caution in granting discounts.

In general financial matters there is no change of character to report for the week. Money continues to lend at 1 per cent interest for demand loans among the stock-brokers, though the same class of loans costs 4/8 per cent at bank. Time loans are dull at full rates. Discounts are on the basis of 6 per cent, and not quite so much business is done of the refusal of banks to grant customary facilities to their dealers. Recent events properly increased the caution with which commercial paper is examined by the banks, and bore with particular force upon single-name paper; and we fancy that in a large proportion of cases where complaint of harsh treatment was reported there were circumstances which the banks deemed entitled to more consideration than the makers of the paper had given to them. Indeed, more recent reports from the dry goods district go to show that the feeling of uneasiness on this account is less than it was, and certainly the actual failures do not come up to what was predicted. It must be remembered, too, that our associated banks have shown great calmness ever since the explosion in May, and must be assumed to be quite aware of the policy, not to say impossibility, of enforcing new restrictions upon business without ample warning. They do not even seek to enforce a new discipline upon their associates without full discussion and the offer of abundant time for preparation; still less would they expect to bring their dealers, from whom their resources are derived, to new methods of business, no matter how much improved, without making allowance for the inconveniences which the change would unavoidably cause. In their policy of strengthening themselves for the approaching legitimate demand for currency, the banks have built up a much larger cash reserve than usual, and have been right in doing so.

They are now in a position to expand their loans, but they must not be hurried into doing so; and they may well think there is no occasion for this course until the stock-brokers have to pay in open market the same rates for demand loans which are quoted to borrow at bank. When money advances to 5 and 6 per cent, on call in Wall Street—a charge which may come with very little warning—it may be time enough for the banks to begin to lend more freely. At present they hold a position which is, to all appearances, suitable for the season.

In the stock market the bulls continue to hold control, and those who look for a decline are very cautious how they speculate for it. There seems to be some little increase in the demand from the public, growing out of a returning confidence in the future of railroad property. Railroad news is of a mixed character, with some improvement here and there in earnings. The Union Pacific Railroad, though still showing a decrease in net earnings for the month of May, shows a much smaller decrease than the average of the four months preceding; say, a decrease of \$185,000, as compared with an average decrease of \$400,000 monthly from January to April inclusive. The Texas and Pacific Railway has decided not to borrow the money to pay its Rio Grande division coupons in August, but has come out with a scheme which will relieve the company from floating debt, if the bondholders assent to it. The directors propose to pay half cash and half scrip on nine consecutive coupons of the Rio Grande division, nine coupons of the New Orleans division, and four coupons of the consolidated mortgage, the scrip to be converted into a second consolidated mortgage bond. There may be some resistance on the part of holders of the present consolidated bonds, but the scheme is regarded as likely to go through, as the alternative is plain to see, and the remainder of the new consolidated loan which is to be for \$6,500,000 in all, will be used to perfect the present railroad and terminal facilities at New Orleans. The plan for relieving the Louisville and Nashville Company of its floating debt appears to be practically agreed upon, though the details have not been made public; and the parties in interest here and in Europe are strong enough to see it carried out successfully. The railroads generally are giving cause for excitement than in May and June, and on all sides they report prospects of an excellent business during the autumn and winter. Like our business men throughout the country, they will doubtless be glad when this holiday season is ended, and the financial markets will be much more cheerful places of resort when the whole community is again busy and earning something more than current expenses and interest.

THE WINNIPEG DEMAND.—It is not surprising that the ill-advised demand of the Winnipeg Board of Trade for discriminating railway rates in favor of Winnipeg has aroused indignation in other parts of Manitoba and the North-West. We have seen a sample letter received by the C.P.R. officials from the mayor of a Manitoba town, and which fully bears out the remarks of THE HERALD as to the effect of such a demand upon the merchants and people west of Winnipeg. The writer states that he has been requested by a number of the leading merchants of his town to communicate with the Company respecting the action of the Winnipeg Board and to call attention to the injustice that will be perpetrated, not only upon business men but upon the whole community in the North-West, outside of Winnipeg, by acceding to the Board's demand that discriminating rates in favor of Winnipeg should be given by the Company. The North-West merchants claim that if the demand were acceded to, it would have the effect of giving to the Winnipeg merchants the control of all the wholesale and retail trade of the country and of effectively preventing competition with them. The result would be that the extra cost of the local freight charges from Winnipeg would fall upon the consumer. The civic official adds that "the selfish policy of the Winnipeg merchants in attempting to retain control of the North-West trade will, by a compliance with this, their latest demand, be favored at the expense of the growth and settlement of the Western country," that "it is but fair that settlers should be able to procure their goods at the cheapest rates, but the Winnipeg merchants seek to prevent their doing so, and to compel them to pay local freight charges in order that Winnipeg may retain the trade." He is informed that a comparison of rates of freight from the East between Winnipeg and Regina shows no discrimination against Winnipeg, the rate in each case being the same per 100 miles. The statement, therefore, that such discrimination exists must be a misrepresentation." This is putting the case in a nutshell; and it represents the universal sentiment of the country outside of Winnipeg.

Says the New York Evening Post:—

"Eno, according to a despatch from Canada, has taken a house in Quebec, and sent for his family to join him, probably rather with the intention of 'settling down' than of 'growing up with the place.' The current Canadian explanation of the attempt to extradite him is that he is a prominent Republican and a victim of Democratic persecution. Considering that the inhabitants of Lower Canada are half French and do not read American papers, this is not an unnatural consequence of the barefaced attempt to get hold of him in violation of the extradition treaty. There has to be some explanation, and the Eno myth concocted by the Canadians is perhaps a pleasant story to have circulated than the real truth of the matter."

WE are pleased to see that no obstacles have been put by the city's law department in the way of carrying out the arrangements between the abattoir companies, the butchers and the city, pointing to an amicable settlement of the question hitherto at issue between them. Mr. Roy's report is understood to be clear

and to the point, and he is to be congratulated thereon. The report has been read to a number of the parties interested, but it has not been given to the press because of certain minor omissions of dates, etc. It will, we presume, be published in full immediately. We may remark, however, that it is simply a document putting into legal form what had already been agreed upon in the committee.

THE FASHIONABLE CRIMINAL now is the "confidential clerk." He who held the secrets of Arnold, Constable & Co., New York—Pedder by name—has just surrendered the most luxurious premises in Llewellyn Park to that much abused firm; but he has not been proceeded against in the courts. Several others have got off with little or no punishment. Such immunity emboldened the "confidential clerk" of a Philadelphia firm of flour dealers that had suspended, to absent himself, accompanied by five thousand dollars of the firm's money. It is hard to tell the direction in which the mania will strike next.

THE TELEGRAMS tell us that John Kelly, the Tammany boss, "has received several threatening letters." Why so? It is assumed that the object is to bring Mr. Kelly into line in support of Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If the assumption is correct, this will be a case of diamond cut diamond. Boss Kelly has been in the "threatening" business on a somewhat extensive scale for years past, and now he is likely to be paid off in his own coin.

STRAIDING THE LABOR MARKET.—The representatives of United States Labor Associations have discovered that the mining companies are bringing in laborers from the cholera infected districts of Europe. This is a happy thought on the part of those astute representatives in present circumstances. Whether the story is true or false, it will have the effect of making a temporary diversion against the companies.

AND now it is the turn of the Cuban filibusters to employ dynamite. They propose to blow up the Spanish tyrants and seek liberty through nitro-glycerine. This is reaching the "last ditch" by a short cut.

New Advertisements.

WANTED
TO RENT, for one or three years, with privilege of purchasing, a first-class house in western part of city. One with grounds preferred. Address, m 178 BOX 408, Montreal.

A FEW REASONS WHY

ALL SHOULD ATTEND
S. CARSLY'S
Annual July Sale
AT REDUCED PRICES.

BECAUSE
S. Carlsley holds the Largest Stock of Dry Goods in Canada.

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BECAUSE
During this month Everything is reduced in price, and

BECAUSE
Of the above reasons Special Bargains can be secured at S. Carlsley's that cannot possibly be had elsewhere.

Ribbons, All Reduced.
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Ornaments, All Reduced.
Passementeries, All Reduced.
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SPECIAL!
A special lot of Mourning Brooches and Hat Pins at 5c each, or 3 for 10c, at
S. CARSLY'S.

Clapperton's Thread.
Use Clapperton's Thread. You will find it far superior to the common makes. Their name is on every spool.

S. CARSLY,
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NOTRE DAME STREET.
MONTREAL.

JUST RECEIVED.
By the Rev. J. G. NORTON, Rector of
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL:

WORSHIP IN HEAVEN
AND
ON EARTH.
PRICE, - - - \$3.75.

This work has just appeared in England, having been sent to press before the author's nomination to the Rectory of Montreal.

DAWSON BROTHERS,
233 ST. JAMES STREET,
July 22 r 175

New Advertisements.

BOILER FOR SALE.
15 Horse Power Return Tube Boiler.

GOOD AS NEW.
Can be seen in use for a few days at
145 Le Royer Street, City.

Address,
GEO. BRUSH,
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July 24
SAMUEL MAY & CO.
Manufacturers of
BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

With May's Improved Spring Combination Cushion.
Direct Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of
All Materials Pertaining to the Business.

Montreal Office and Show Rooms removed to 1610 Notre Dame Street, corner St. Gabriel.
81 to 89 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.
50 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
June 24

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STRAIDING THE LABOR MARKET.—The representatives of United States Labor Associations have discovered that the mining companies are bringing in laborers from the cholera infected districts of Europe. This is a happy thought on the part of those astute representatives in present circumstances. Whether the story is true or false, it will have the effect of making a temporary diversion against the companies.

Amusements.

Champions Next!
TORONTO
vs.
SHAMROCK

SHAMROCK LACROSSE GROUNDS,
Saturday, 26th July.
Ball faced at 3 p.m. Admission as usual.
Play rain or shine.

T. E. MCKENNA,
Hon Sec. S. L. C.
July 24 m 177

ROYAL MUSEUM UNDER CANVAS.
Opposite Queen's Hall.
SPARROW AND JACOBS,
Proprietors and Managers.

Greatest 10 Cent Show on Earth.
Performance this afternoon and every
Afternoon and Evening, commencing
July 21st.

BRAND NEW SHOW!
THE ZULUS! ZULUS!
Admission, 10c; Chairs, 10c extra.
Doors open at 1.30 and 7 p.m. Performance
One Hour later.

July 19 166

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allan SS. NESTORIAN, D. J. James commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN.
Agents.
m 178

July 25

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line SS. TITANIA, McLean master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents.
u 177

July 24

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The barque GASPEE, Motyer master, from Barbadoes, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., Agents.
177

In the matter of the
EXCHANGE BANK
OF CAN

ALAY OF LAWN TENNIS.

Where the level lawn is greenest, and the sunlight glimmers sheenest,
Lo she stands;
While the game is just beginning, there's the racket poised for winning—
In her hands.

She is daintily athletic, she is very energetic,
In the "set,"
See, she's just returned a twister, that was sent her by her sister,
O'er the net.

She is great at "Renshaw smashes," 'tis a stroke that rather rash is—
All the same;
But her pretty little muscles are quite equal to the smash!
Of the game.

Happy he who stands beside her, and is privileged to guide her,
As she plays;
I could do that pleasant duty to this Amazonian beauty
All my days.

As I watch her garments flutter, there are words I vain would utter,
But I'm dumb;
For she's tennis mad, and never from her racket seems to sever—
When I come.

I must take my chance while playing, there is danger in delaying;
I'll confide;
My devotion so unswerving to the lady when I'm "serving"
By her side.

Not all Atlanta's paces, when she ran her famous races,
Were more fleet;
Like Milan in days olden, I'd cast the apples golden—
At her feet.

—Boston Herald.

THE FATE OF LIMAYRAC.

BY CHARLES EPHYRE.

[Continued.]

Six months more passed by. Limayrac remained in Paris. I saw him every day, either at my own residence or at Laurinier's, where he made long and regular visits. One day, as I questioned him on his assiduity in this regard, he confessed, with some hesitation, that he had fallen, desperately in love with Miss Cecile, the General's lovely sister-in-law.

"I know it is absurd," he added. "But what am I to do? At all events I shall not reveal my foolishness to anybody. Neither Laurinier or Cecile shall know the ridiculous secret that you have succeeded in extracting from me. Just think, she is little more than a child, and I suppose I must pass in her eyes for an old man. Yet, in spite of years and suffering my heart is still young. Yes, my friend, I feel in my soul inexhaustible treasures of tenderness, a love as ardent as if I was yet in the full fervor of youth. And yet, absurd as it may seem, I sometimes cannot help laughing at the idea of my making and forgetting all the sufferings of the past, in the enjoyment of the happiness that this sweet thought affords."

Limayrac was, in truth, loved, and no wonder, for his whole face and form and heroic past were capable of inspiring with love the soul of any girl of romantic fancy.

He pleaded, and was listened to. And the course of his suit advanced so happily that the wedding day was appointed to take place without delay.

A few days before the celebration of the happy event, we were all at the opera seated in the box of the Countess Laurinier.

Limayrac, who was sitting beside Cecile, was chatting with her in an undertone of their coming happiness. All at once he turned abruptly, and an unexpressed anguish, overspread his features. He seized me by the hand, and no longer his head directed my attention to a spot near him. I looked and saw the young stranger whose resemblance to Juanita had struck me some time before. He was standing up, leaning against a pillar, looking at us with fixed stare.

"Do you know, that young man?" said I to Limayrac.

"I have never seen him before; but I recognize him," he answered.

Between the acts a messenger came to tell us that a gentleman wished to see Colonel Limayrac. Limayrac turned paler still.

"Some misfortune is going to happen," he whispered in my ear. "Come with me."

We descended to the green-room. The young man was awaiting us, standing up, with a resolute air.

"You are Colonel Limayrac, are you not?" he said, addressing my friend.

"I am," answered Limayrac, in a firm voice.

"At last!" exclaimed the young man, in a tone of almost savage joy. "At last! Well, sir, my name is Jose Larmachio, the same name as my father's! Do you understand?"

Limayrac could make no reply. He stood, as if thunderstruck with his haggard eyes fixed on space.

"Juanita!" he whispered, scarce above his breath.

The resemblance was indeed striking. The features, the voice, the gestures, the pose, the entire personality of Jose was but a picture of Juanita.

"Mr. Limayrac," said Jose coldly, "I could kill you like a dog if I wished. Perhaps I ought to have done so. For fifteen years I have lived on this hope. For six months past I have been in France searching for you. At last I've got you, but I restrain my desire for vengeance, since I am able to stand up before your face and declare my hatred and contempt for you. At first I intended to strike you down dead. It was my right, was it not? For I would not deal out just punishment to the murderer of my father. But I could not bring myself to do it. I do not wish to perpetrate an assassination, even though I am justified in so doing. I wish to engage in equal, fair fight, where everything will be conducted according to rule, just as if it were a question of settling a difficulty between two honorable men. However, it will not be a duel, but judgment of heaven."

"I will not fight with you," said Limayrac, in a subdued tone.

"We shall see," replied the Spaniard immediately. And quick as a flash he gave Limayrac a back-hand slap across the face.

Myself and Jose's friend immediately interposed. We held back a number of persons that the noise had attracted to the spot; but after such a public insult the duel was now inevitable. We agreed that it should take place that same evening in the Bois de Vincennes.

I accompanied Limayrac. He did not wish to see Cecile before starting.

"Poor darling!" he exclaimed. "You will talk to her about me after I am dead."

"After you are dead!" I repeated, trying to turn the remark into a joke. "Don't you know that this is only a duel, and not many of them are fatal?"

"I know that my death is certain. Jose will kill me; first, because his cause is just, and secondly, because I cannot defend myself. I killed Larmachio. Larmachio's son will kill me. There is

no escape from it! It is the order of things. Now you see why Larmachio forgave me that night. He knew that his avenger was come. Still it is hard to die when one is filled with love and hope is opening out a new life of joy and happiness. Poor Cecile! Poor Juanita! I have not brought much happiness to the women who have loved me. Still, it can't be helped, and I'll fall like a soldier! You see, Crouzet, there are some things that men do not punish. They are those whose punishment Heaven reserves to itself. Ah! it has not been clement to me! A moment, a second, a cowardice—that has sufficed to poison my whole life. But I no longer fear death, as before; for, if I go among the dead, stricken down by the hand of Larmachio's son, Larmachio himself will not trouble me beyond the grave."

It was thus Limayrac spoke to me as we walked to the meeting ground. I did not know what to say in reply, and my mind was filled with gloomy forebodings and despair.

At last we reached the spot. Jose's friend and myself acted as seconds. We measured the ground and loaded the pistols. Jose and Limayrac stood face to face, at twelve paces distant.

The young Spaniard did not utter a word. As to Limayrac, all his former valor came back to him at the supreme moment, and the serenity of the two combatants was in strange contrast with the anxiety of the two seconds, who felt the black wings of death hovering over the spot.

Limayrac and Jose looked one another squarely in the face, neither the least flinched or moved. The stillness was unbroken. All was ready.

"Fire!"

One pistol shot rang out in reply. Limayrac threw up both arms, and tumbled to the ground a lifeless heap, with a bullet-hole through his forehead—Translated by J. C. Curran for Redpath's Weekly.

ADVERTISING CHEATS!!!

It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style. "Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such."

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible."

"To induce people."

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"The remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers."

"Believing a large sale, and supplementing all other means."

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of the Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability."

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are palpable to every one's observation."

"Did She Die?"

"No!"

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good."

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed I did!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

"A Daughter's Misery."

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery."

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility."

"Under the care of the best physicians."

"Who gave her disease various names."

"But no relief."

"And now she is restored to us in good health by using a remedy as Hop Bitters, which we had shunned for years before using it."

"The Parents."

"My daughters say:"

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

"A LAMP OF UTICA, N. Y."

"Dear Name, genuine without a bunch of grass. Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name."

The coyote is the Oregon herder's vile enemy. He is constantly on the warpath and takes no pains to conceal the fact. If the sheep wander away from the camp at night the coyote is apt to find it out before the herder does, and at once proceeds to feast upon the finest of the flock. If very hungry he will kill one and devour nearly the whole of it; then summon his confederates, and lead them to the slaughter for fun. The sheep soon scatter in frightened squads all over the range. The coyotes will then quit, as though aware that a more vigilant watch will be kept, and will turn their attention to some neighboring herd until the previous night's raid shall be in some measure forgotten. Coyotes are constantly being killed off, either by being shot or poisoned. The latter mode is more effective, but is attended with serious danger to the shepherd dogs, which in spite of the utmost precaution often hunt up the poison and eat it.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Dalhousie Square Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive From Leave For

A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

..... Ottawa 7.00 5.40

..... Penbrooke 8.45 6.45

..... Brockville 9.15 7.15

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..... Cornwall 10.15 8.15

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JOE BEEF.

A Famous Canadian Character—How Knights Templars are Initiated—Specimens of Canadian Mortuary Poetry.

Special Correspondence of the Boston Post.

MONTREAL, P.Q., July 14.

Charles McKiernan, or "Joe Beef," as he calls himself, and by which name he is known to all Montreal, is one of the most eccentric characters in the whole dominion. "Joe" is a natural rhymer and infuses poetry into the smallest transactions of life. For years he has kept a "saloon" near the Central house, in which he has coined immense sums of money through the peculiar attractions which he offers his masculine guests. One of the first questions asked of the stranger on coming to Montreal is: "Have you been to Joe Beef's yet?" "If not, why you must come down with us there to-night." The stranger generally goes and the experience which he gains there is the experience of a lifetime. "Joe," it appears, is a naturalist in his way, and his study of natural history runs largely to bears and terrier dogs. The stranger, on being introduced to Joe's place, wants, after indulging in a few drinks, to see the bears. He of course is allowed the privilege. After inspecting them for a few minutes, somehow, no one seems to know how, but somehow the lights go out, and one or two ladies get loose and begin hugging the stranger. The unlucky debutant, half frightened to death, makes his exit from the department the best way he can, but is not allowed to leave the place until he "sets 'em up for the house." The bears, of course, are not only tame, but are generally useless to do any harm as their teeth have been drawn. Sometimes Joe varies the sport by letting a lot of his dogs in to attack a new bear which he has just added to his menagerie. Joe Beef's best attraction, however, is a tame buffalo from the North-West. He quite often "points at" a stranger, and makes full as much fun for the initiated as the bears do. Recently a large party of Knights Templars who were stopping for a few days in Montreal, made a visit to Joe's place. The buffalo, "pointed at" one of the templars' pockets, hoisted him up and spun him around the room for several minutes to the great satisfaction of the bystanders and the infinite disgust of the Templars.

SOME MORTUARY POETRY.

Joe's greatest laurels, however, have been gained in the realm of poetry. The remains of his first wife lie buried in the beautiful Protestant cemetery on Mount Royal. The inscription and epitaph were written by Joe in one of his poetic flights. They are as follows:—

In Memory Of

Margaret McKiernan

and her baby.

A native of Quebec and wife of Charles McKiernan, generally known as Joe Beef.

Died Sept. 26, 1871,

Aged 25 years.

She leaves a dear husband and 4 small children to mourn her loss besides a kind mother and 6 loving sisters, one in particular her bosom friend Mary.

Here I lie at rest,

With my darling babe upon my breast,

Free from all earthly care;

I leave a husband and four orphan babes

To mourn a mother's loss;

But let that Tree, which you see,

Be the Tree of Liberty,

And in its stead never let the Tree of Bignity

Be planted between them and me.

For when I die,

Here I wish them all to lie;

It's a mother's prayer.

For they were once a mother's care.

Joe thought so much of the deceased's

"bosom friend Mary" that he married her

in less than three weeks after the death of

his first wife. He informed a friend that

he thought so much of his wife's family

that he wouldn't get away from it if he

had to marry his mother-in-law.

Joe had his wife buried with military

honors. Everybody in the city of Mont-

real was invited to attend the funeral, Joe

paying the back-hire. A brass band was

in attendance and on the march from the

grave Joe gave orders to them to play

"The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the

band did it as a quickstep.

A short distance from Joe's grave

we come to another, with the following

inscription:—

Fred McKiernan,

Born

14 February, 1873;

Died

26 July, 1881;

Aged

3 yrs. 6 ms. 12 dys.

Freddy dear you are here alone!

Johnny wants to know for little Joe

Where do you now stay?

Or with what little boys do you play?

Or where do you roam?

For the little iron cot

Poor mother bought

Still waits at home.

Joe Beef, Montreal.

In the same cemetery I found a stone

inscribed: "In memory of Ellen Hogan,"

widow of the late John Davy and Wil-

liam Hogan."

"Go home dear friends and dry your tears,

I cannot leave here till Christ appears."

Joe is a very irreligious character. In

his "saloon" he has a cook of quite a min-

ister appearance, whom he calls the

"Evangelist," and every Sunday he com-

pels the waiters to attend divine service,

as he calls it, and listen to a burlesque

sermon by the "Evangelist." Joe has

many friends in Montreal as well as a

number of opponents. The daily press

quite often take sides for or against Joe.

His staunchest supporter is the Star, which

he keeps for sale in his restaurant, and his

most bitter enemy, the religious daily, the

Daily Witness, which Joe styles the

"Daily Witless." Numberless stories are

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The Toulon correspondent of the Paris Gaulois has had another interview with the celebrated Dr. Koch, who sticks to the theory that cholera is the work of microbes or microscopic organisms which are taken into the system with food and water. "All my autopsy," said the Doctor, "leave no doubt whatever in regard to the Asiatic character of the plague. I have found precisely the same phenomena as were discovered in the cases that I studied in India. The microbes were the same, and were more numerous than in cases that I have examined in Egypt. Messrs. Strauss and Roux, who were present at the autopsies, also recognized in Egypt the presence of the Indian microbe, but it was always accompanied by others; but in the cases here in Toulon the Indian microbe has an extraordinary preponderance. In addition to its other destructive qualities this microbe secretes a genuine poison, which produces insensibility and brings on the dry cholera, which is the most deadly and rapid of all. As I have already said, the contamination is not carried in the air, but is brought about through the absorption of the microbes into the alimentary matter, and particularly water."

"And this theory," said the Gaulois correspondent, "explains your advice to the authorities to close the wells, to order people to drink only water that had been boiled or taken from distant localities?" "Precisely," said the Doctor. "And it is also necessary to take only food that is well cooked; for, bear in mind, the microbe dies in a high, and above all in a dry temperature. The first precaution to take is to subject the bedclothing of the victims to a high temperature with dry air and phenic acid more or less concentrated. The microbe cannot live in condensed solutions of phenic acid, it kills it. It must not be forgotten that it develops and multiplies in humidity. It has been found in the ponds of the countries where cholera exists. Acting on this report, I advise the closing and thorough heating of the apartments infected."

Correspondent—What is your opinion, Doctor, as to the origin of the present epidemic?" Dr. Koch—I believe it is safe to say that, in view of the present state of affairs, the cholera has only been brought here by some merchant vessels, probably by an English ship; for on board English vessels there is little scruple about concealing the deaths during a voyage or about falsifying the books."

Girls Without Corsets.

There are signs of a croquet revival this year. Lawn tennis is not altogether doomed, but young ladies are beginning to play the game for men. If croquet by girls it should be played without corsets. Against a young fellow in flannels, a girl in stays and a dress weighted with the cumbersome protruberances which are in the fashion, has no chance. If she bestir herself much in striking at the ball, her movements are not only ungraceful, but injurious to her health; if she cultivates grace, waiting in pretty attitudes for the ball till it comes within her reach, there is no game. The proper costume for a girl should be a Garibaldi shirt and a plain skirt as light as possible, but girls do not care enough for tennis to make any sacrifice of personal adornment for its sake. What they like is the open air and the company of men (four girls playing at tennis with no man looking on is a very rare sight) but croquet offers these attractions with additional possibilities in the way of talk. At croquet the fair player may wear what she pleases, strike picturesque attitudes, go through the game without hurry, and hold sweet confidential chat between the hits. At tennis there is no confidential chatting. Croquet is certainly slower than tennis to good players of the last game, but not slower than tennis as played by some young ladies, who only send the ball over the net once out of five tries. It might have been expected that the earnestness of some young men in their practice of tennis would prove fatal to the game as a sociable pastime. Enthusiasts of the racket play too well for their sisters and sisters' friends; and it is really no great fun, after all, to "field out" while a proficient in flannels amuses himself by cutting balls in so dexterous a style that they scarcely rebound, and must always be missed, even when a girl tries herself out in straining at them.

FRUIT AND MILK.

Miss Lizzie Knowles, of Deep River, says she wants no "Greases."

DEEP RIVER, Conn., July 19.—Miss Lizzie Knowles, of this place, and the adopted daughter of Mr. H. C. Knowles, still continues her enforced diet of fruit and milk, which she commenced about six months ago. Miss Knowles is a handsome girl of sixteen summers, witty, talented and a pleasing conversationalist. She has resided in Mr. Knowles' family for nearly five years, and came from New York. She is unable to account for the curious change in her diet which her condition demanded. She used to eat as heartily as anyone. Something like a year ago she grew suddenly ill, and for a time her life was in danger. When at last she did improve it was found that it was with the greatest difficulty that she could retain the lightest and most delicate of food. This grew worse, until at last it seemed that she was in danger of starving to death. At length, early last February, her physician prescribed a diet of milk and lime water and baked apples. This agreed with her, and gradually the lime water was left out and other sorts of fruits added. The greatest interest is now expressed in the case by neighboring physicians. Cases were common enough where the patient had lived for a year on a diet of bread and milk, but to exist on fruit and milk alone is a phenomenon never before witnessed. Miss Knowles continues to thrive and gain flesh upon her novel diet. She is now in good health, and expresses no desire to indulge in "greases" or heavier articles of food. Her physicians are pleased with the beneficial results of her diet after a half-year's trial.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WISLAW'S SMOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WISLAW'S SMOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Grand Central Depot, have Baggage Expressage and \$3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said Depot, 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Fresh milk from America sold in London is a new wrinkle made practicable by refrigerators and swift steamers. And chalk and water.

Several Chicago policemen have been sent to lunatic asylums during the past year. The proof of their insanity was that they were found when wanted.

The striped suits for convicts have been discarded in the Ohio penitentiary and ordinary clothing substituted. The authorities probably thought that it was rather unjust to make those who were unfortunate enough to be in prison wear clothing different from those who ought to be there. "Oh, mamma, if you will believe it," laughed a pretty girl on her return from the picnic, "the boat jolted as we touched the wharf, and threw me right into the lap of a gentleman!" "Why?" was the horrified rejoinder, "what did you do?" "I asked him if he would please excuse my landing a little prematurely."—Burlington Free Press.

The Country Gentleman, in its account of Mr. Tennyson's wedding festivities, "wonders afternoon weddings are not more popular. 'Evidently,' says Truth, 'the Man About Town' is not aware that the present Archbishop of Canterbury will not give his consent to the marriage ceremony being performed after noon unless under extraordinary circumstances, and what circumstances are extraordinary he alone is the judge. Afternoon weddings are very popular, but like most popular things they can only be indulged in by a privileged few."

LONDON PATTERNS.—The number of paupers in Metropolitan workhouses on the last day of the first week in June, 1884, was 52,508, and 43,629 received outdoor relief, or a total of 96,137. This was a decrease of 445 on the previous week. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, there was a decrease of 44, 975 and 878 respectively. The number of paupers relieved on the last day of the week was 646; this was an increase of 37 on the corresponding day in the previous week.

"Bonamy Price, seeking to answer the question, 'What is Education?' from the Oxford point of view, says that it is the teaching of the young mind how to think, and the acquisition of knowledge. He maintains that 'Education' educates by means of the most powerful force which can be brought to bear upon the young, the greatness of the minds with which they are brought in contact, the power of the writers and their works." As the instrument of education, science falls into the lower rank, in his opinion, and he insists most on Dr. Arnold's method at Rugby, which was to awaken the processes of thought in his boys. In his case, teacher, pupil and the Greek lived together in one common act of thinking.

—Jerusalem is now described as full of fanatics. While the Holy City is the object of the most solemn and tender regard by all Christians, it is at the same time a magnet to attract religious peculiarities. In this way it has become the place of a thousand and one oddities. Some are rank hypocrites, and some are worthy Christians. These various enthusiasts have organizations for the furtherance of their views. Each clique lives in a certain rut of thought, and never gets out of it, even to much as to crawl up a point, where they can look over into the rat immediately next to them. Thus it is able to harmonize everything in the Bible with its strange theories, and wonder at the stupidity of the world in not seeing in the same way.

—Attention was drawn at the last meeting of the London Ophthalmological Society to the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the prevalence of blindness caused by a preventable disease—ophthalmia neonatorum. It appears that more than thirty per cent. of the cases in the institutions are due to it, and the society has appointed a deputation to wait upon the President of the local Government Board in England and Ireland, and the representative in Scotland, with the object of securing the circulation of a card, through the poor law and birth registries, in which parents and guardians are instructed to take newborn infants to a doctor without delay should the eyelids become red and swollen. The card will warn that the disease is dangerous, and if not speedily treated may lead to the loss of sight in both eyes.

Poker is to be the favorite game at Saratoga this summer, and therein lies a valuable lesson for amateur gamblers, according to a correspondent. There are two big and gorgeous gambling houses there, representing an investment of not less than a hundred thousand dollars in property, and a proportionately heavy outlay for maintenance. The pretence has always been that the fair banker had no material advantage over the player, except in steadiness, coolness and capital. Now that the gamster prefers poker, played in a party of real or pretended amateurs, the fact comes out clearly that the spider of a costly web does not let the flies buzz cheaply therein. The charges for a private room, the use of cards, and the customary quantity of refreshments for four poker players amount for a long evening in a Saratoga club house to no less than \$20.

An effort is being made to utilize natural gas in the great industries of Pittsburgh, and with a fair promise of some success. East Liverpool, Ohio, has for years been burning natural gas, but without perfect satisfaction. At Sharpsburg also it has been used in the manufacture of iron, but the supply is not enough to allow entire dependence upon it. The gas is occasionally the works have to be stopped or a return made to coal. The supply of gas, however, at both East Liverpool and Sharpsburg is so steady as to give the idea that it comes not from a reservoir, but from what may be a natural retort, where the gas, almost pure hydrogen, is generated. The sinking of a large number of wells at Pittsburgh remains to be seen. For the time being, however, there is an abundant supply, and preparations are being made for the general use of the natural fuel.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Ache, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it is really the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

Brewers and Maltsters.

JNO. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,

286 St. Mary Street

MONTREAL.

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE AND PORTER

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Families Regularly Supplied.

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TELEPHONE

Mr. Wm. Watson, 73 Fortification Lane,

bottles our Ales and Porter, and is authorized to use our labels.

May 2

TAPES WORMS.

ONE BOTTLE OF

BLOOMBERG'S REMOVER

Will extract the largest and oldest Tape-worm from the stomach, if the patient has any at all, in from three to four hours. Price Five Dollars. For further particulars address

P. BLOOMBERG, HALIFAX, N.S.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell

BURNER. No more trouble to move wicks.

Every family wants it. Fit any lamp. Use same globe. Sell at sight. Three burners for \$1 to any address. Boller Lamp Burner Co., 73 Murray St., New York.

Intending Advertisers should address

CEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

10 Spruce Street, New York City.

FOR SELECT LIST OF 1,000 NEWSPAPERS

MISCELLANEOUS.

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co'y. And TRUST COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1858.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000.00

Loan money on REAL ESTATE and PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver.

Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies.

Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and other Corporations.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DEBENTURES

Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also, Currency Debentures, payable in Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President.

RICHARD BOLTON, Vice-President.

Hon. A. W. OGILVIE.

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JAMES CRATHERN.

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Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

W. L. MALTBY, Manager.

Office, No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal

November 26

LONDON SADDLERY EMPORIUM

Just Received a Full Line of

BEST LONDON STYLES

LADIES' RIDING SADDLES,

LADIES' HUNTING SADDLES,

GENTS' RIDING SADDLES,

GENTS' HUNTING SADDLES,

And BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, &c.

Also,

LADIES' AND GENTS' HUNTING CROPS AND DRIVING WHIPS.

HARNESSES.

Made from Best English Oak Tanned Leather, in

SINGLE, DOUBLE, TANDEM.

Made in the Latest London Style.

Printed lists on application.

JOHN C. McLAREN,

Nos. 10 and 12 ST. JAMES ST. WEST

April 15

Henry Chapman & Co.

MONTREAL.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR:

PETER DUMECQ, Xerez de la Frontera.

G. H. MUMFORD & CO., Reims.

T. G. SANDEMAN & SONS, Oporto.

CASTLES & CO., Tarragona.

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COSSART, GORDON & CO., Madeira.

CUNLIFE, DOBSON & CO., Bordeaux.

PINET, CASTILLON & CO., Cognac.

LUCAS FRERES, Cognac.

A. C. A. NOLET, Schiedam.

HAY, FAIRMAN & CO., Glasgow.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, Dublin.

DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast.

BAGOTS, HUTTON & CO., Dublin.

MACHEN & CO., Liverpool.

ROBT. PORTER & CO., London.

THE APOLLINARIS CO. London.

N.B.—Orders solicited from the Trade.

March 19

DAWES & CO.,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS,

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE,

EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER.

(In Wood and Bottle.)

Families Regularly Supplied.

SAND PORTER, Quarts and Pints.

OFFICE:

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MONTREAL.

Orders received by Telephone.

May 2

DOW'S BREWERY,

CHABOLLEZ SQUARE.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India

Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and

Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bottles only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:

Thos. J. Howard, 406 Dorchester street

Jos. Virtue, 19 Aylmer street.

Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st.

Wm. Bishop, 115 Visitation street.

Thos. Kinsella, 118 Ottawa street.

25 ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

Brewers and Maltsters.

JNO. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,

286 St. Mary Street

ENGLISH MAILS.

The following are the dates and hours of closing of the mails for England during the month of July:

Friday, 25th	Anchor	8.15 a.m.
Friday, 25th	Alban	7.30 p.m.
Friday, 25th	Canada	8.30 p.m.
Friday, 25th	Imman	8.30 p.m.

Letters not specially directed by this steamer will be forwarded by the Canadian line.

Registered letters must be posted half an hour earlier.

LOCAL NEWS.

SELLING FAST.—Our small, imported, Havana cigars, at \$3.50 and \$4.50 per hundred, are becoming very popular. S. Hyman, 1702 Notre Dame street.

SIDNEY DEATH.—Joseph Mayeux, 37, died yesterday at 375 La Gauchetière street. He was engaged in some carpenter work when he expired. Some time ago he had been ill, but upon a physician's advice, summoned he was pronounced dead. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

W. E. SHAW requests us to say that the purchaser of the Haswell estate on Wednesday was Mr. Duncan L. McDougall, of Messrs. Cochrane, Cassels & Co., and not Duncan McDonald as stated in the papers. The price paid was \$14,000, the dollar for stock, book debts, etc., amounting to \$7,882, realizing, with the duty, about \$47,000, payable in cash.

MR. MARSHALL P. WILD, the New York press and advertising agent of the Portland and Boston Steamship Co., is a typical Yankee. He was the treasurer for Mr. Chas. Dickens while that gentleman was in this country, is a first-class steamboat man, has managed some of the world's amusement organizations in the world, has written for newspapers, and had an experience of some 25 years of public life.

DESETER.—Sergeant Gauthier and Private Revet and McLennan arrived from St. John's yesterday to bring back a deserter from the Infantry School who had been captured at L'Assomption. He had enlisted for three years, but on the 24th of June he got tired of military life and skipped. His names are Joseph Forest, and he went to St. John's last night.

WESTGATE-SIMPSON.—The case against W. C. Simpson for perjury was continued before Mr. Denvers yesterday. Mr. Edward Evans, accountant, and Mr. R. S. Weir, attorney for Messrs. McLachlan, were investigated. In the afternoon Mr. Denvers spoke on behalf of Mr. Westgate, and Mr. Curran, Q.C., for Mr. Simpson. Mr. St. Pierre will open the case to-day at 2 o'clock with an argument.

REFORM GATHERING.—It is stated that a grand Liberal demonstration is being organized to take place at Rougemont, county of Rivière, on the 12th of August next, when the following speakers will address the meeting: Messrs. Blake, Joly, Laurier, Mercier, Langelier, Bernier and Bechar. A grand banquet will also be given on this occasion, at which the representatives of the Province are expected to be present.

DAMAGED BY WATER.—On Tuesday afternoon the water was turned off on McGill street on account of some repairs to the water main. An employee in Messrs. Robert Miller & Co.'s establishment had by mistake let the tap in the wash room turned on before going home, and in consequence water was turned on in the overflowed the sink and flooded the room to some extent. Getting down to the flat below through a wall hole, the water did some damage to the extent of \$100 or \$150, not \$20,000, as reported.

MOVEMENT OF PROMINENT CANADIANS.—For several days past a large number of our best citizens have been seen about 12 o'clock hurrying toward 139, Notre Dame street. Curious to know the reason of such public interest in the place one of our staff "joined the ranks," and entered. He remained about half an hour and came away understanding perfectly why the Snowsloe had become so popular. Good food, clean tables, quiet service, pure air give the refinement and comfort of home.

DIRTY LAYERS.—For the second time this summer the press have been invited to inspect the condition of the city lanes. The delegation, which drove about yesterday morning, came across some very unclean spots, notably in the rear of 19 Mansfield street, near 552 La Gauchetière, and another in the rear of 100 McCaffrey. A lane off St. Charles Borromeo, near St. Catherine street, was found to have an offensive pile of vegetable refuse, and a closet that could be smelt before being seen. The evil of residents scattering ashes about was seen in many places.

ASSAULTED.—Yesterday afternoon a man named James Muldowney, a recent arrival from Hertford, England, drove to his home on Catherine street, east of St. Lawrence, on Bonaventure street. During the drive he was induced to enter a yard off Craig street, where three roughs set upon and proceeded to rob him. He managed to hold on to a wallet containing \$15, and saw the row and screamed for the police. With a farewell kick the men ran off. Mr. Muldowney says he can recognize his assailants, as well as the carter whom he engaged.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.—The Permanent Exhibition Committee have decided to erect a fine permanent building on the grounds on the Park side to accommodate the dog show. The building will extend from the fence at the Outremont road to the east wing of the agricultural implements building. A number of additional entries have been received, among them the following: J. A. McMartin & Co., pumps; Wanser Company, sewing machines; Wells & Richardson, dyes and hair coloring; J. A. T. Brown, mattresses; and William Clark, prepared meats.

THE GARRISON ARTILLERY.—Batteries 1 and 6 commenced ordinary gun practice last evening and 4 o'clock began heavy ordnance work. Lieut.-Colonel Oswald reports that arrangements for the reception of the teams at the ancient capital have been completed. They will arrive about the 8th of September, the competition commencing on the 9th, and the following week they will go to Toronto, where a competition of field batteries will take place. The Montreal brigade will send three or four ordnance teams and at least six gun detachments to Quebec to compete. Halifax will probably send four teams, Quebec three, Ottawa two and Prince Edward Island one or two.

A \$100,000 ACTION.—Yesterday Messrs. A. Rodger and A. B. Chaffee, contractors, through their attorneys, Messrs. O'Halloran & Duffy, took out an action of damages for \$100,000 against the Mississquoi Valley Railway Company, for breach of contract, alleging that in May, 1881, they contracted to build the whole road, the company agreeing to redeem all its outstanding bonds, amounting to \$375,000, before the work should commence. The complainants contend that these bonds were never redeemed, and that they, the contractors, were thus delayed and suffered damages to the extent of the amount mentioned in the action, through moneys expended, loss of time, etc.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.—Montreal is making rapid strides as a manufacturing

centre. Since the beginning of May last thousands of packages of manufactured tobacco have been shipped from this city to England, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Newfoundland, and in smaller quantities to several other countries. Labor here is comparatively cheap and our workmen, as a rule, are skilful, handy and ready. The work turned out by our factories is as near perfection as can be. The materials used are all of the very best quality, hence the increasing demand from foreign parts for our manufactured tobacco. There being only a nominal duty on tobacco as compared with the United States, this enables our manufacturers to use a better article, and thereby produce tobacco of a much better quality. Great preference is given on this account to Canadian tobacco all over the world.

TO BE TURNED INTO A FACTORY.—The old Canada Hotel was sold at auction by Mr. Potter yesterday morning, without reserve, as was advertised, by order of the Credit Foncier Company. After a good deal of bidding the property was bought by Mr. Alexis Dabrot, tobacco manufacturer, for \$9,050, including auction and duty extra. The audience included a good many of our leading French-Canadian citizens, Messrs. J. V. Villeneuve, P. P. Martin, J. G. Guimond, J. M. Dufresne, M. Monzenais, Dr. Roy, Messrs. Brunet, S. Compain, J. C. Davis, R. K. Thomas, G. Wood, G. P. P. and others. The hotel stands in a lot of 80 by 90 feet, and will probably be converted into a factory. Judging from the slow bidding, notwithstanding the efforts of the auctioneer, property of this kind does not appear to be in demand.

PREPARING FOR CHOLERA.—The slaughtering at the Dominion abattoir has fallen rapidly 20 per cent during the last few days, and this because the butchers are slaughtering throughout the city in the private slaughter houses. Thus it is that the by-law prohibiting such a course is treated with contempt. A visitation of cholera is talked of as possible, and the expected visitor in a hospitable manner. Our citizens are noted for their hospitality, but we warn them that an eastern guest as the one referred to will turn their greeting into mourning. The city is dirty enough without this addition, and our City Fathers should remember that there are duties and grave responsibilities as well as honors attached to their position. Wake up, old gentlemen, wake up, or perhaps you yourselves may be counted among the first victims to your disgraceful apathy and negligence.

THE ALLAN STEAMSHIP NOSTRORIAN, from Glasgow, July 11, arrived in last evening. The Purser reports a fair voyage, but plenty of ice was met. On the 18th and 20th instants they passed several icebergs in the vicinity of Cape Race and two very large ones off Cape Pine. They passed the Allan steamship Waldensian, which was on the east of Cape Pine at 2.30 p.m., on the 20th. They were detained twenty-seven hours by fog, two of which were between Father Point and Quebec. The passage was made in 10 days and 11 hours, inclusive of detentions. Among the passengers was Mrs. Davidson, wife of Captain Davidson, of the brig Freedom, which is expected to arrive here in a few days from Barbadoes, consigned to Baird & Company. This lady made the voyage across the Atlantic in order to meet her husband here. Dr. Deinke, of Belleville, who has been studying in the London hospitals for some time past, was also a passenger.

MR. BUSKIN'S MISSIONARY WORK.—The Montreal Central wharves the sympathy with Mr. George Buskin's mission along the Canadian Pacific line under construction by aiding him with the means of continuing in the field, will be glad to learn that he is doing good work. The Port Arthur Sentinel of July 17 says: "A United religious service of a high character will be held on Friday evening in the Town Hall by George Buskin, coupling with it the spiritual interests of those persons occupied in labor in the outlying districts of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and also the lumbering and mill men of the religious district." It is stated that there are 16,000 men working on the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway in the Algoma district. Many of these men go for months without the help or comfort of an hour of social prayer or the consolations or exhortation of the word of God, so necessary for training, instruction and encouragement. A public work has been commenced in the direction stated under the head of Algoma Evangelical and Scriptural Colportage mission to the Canadian Pacific Railway men and lumbermen. The missionary, Geo. Buskin, through the public good will has been able to supply, during the past month, nearly a hundred copies of the scriptures (bibles and testaments) along the Algoma shore among railway men and lumbermen in English, French, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian and Ojibway Indian languages, besides a number of religious books, by Bunyan, Spurgeon, Talmage, and the other such like authors, about 130 hymn books, also small books, tracts and magazines and held religious services, making in all, bibles and testaments supplied about 270, hymnbooks, 300, scriptural books, 60, small books and tracts about 600,000; the small books and tracts, and magazines, are in the main given away; the bibles and books are sold at cost, sometimes less. The stock of books and scriptures are now nearly exhausted, and it is desired to renew them with a larger and better supply to meet the necessities.

THE COURTS.—Before the Recorder. Eleven cases were before the Recorder's Court yesterday morning. John Lynch, laborer, Xavier Dulude, James Loughlin, were brought in for being in various stages of intoxication and discharged. Ferdinand Andromed, bookkeeper, living on Craig street, \$2 or eight days. Thomas Ryan, insulting females on Notre Dame street, \$1. James Miller, drunk, \$2. Patrick Cavanagh, 17, of William street, carter, driving without a number, \$1. Thomas Conway, 12, of William street, assault, \$1 or eight days.

Police Court.—Joseph St. Jean, 18, stealing \$5 from Adrien Courteau, six months. Edward Feeney, 16, stealing tea from the Grand Trunk Railway; trial July 31. Joseph Porter, laborer, discharged. J. Duperron, six months for larceny. The case of Napoleon Pardiou, for assault and battery, was settled out of court.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—Lacrosse. THE SHAMROCK TEAM FOR SATURDAY. If only fine weather is vouchsafed on Saturday the friendly match between the Shamrocks and Toronto on the Shamrock Grounds promises to be very interesting. The Shamrock team will be as follows: T. Prior, W. McKay, J. Morton, T. Butler, C. Maguire, T. Daley, T. Devine, P. McKewen, P. Greene, F. O'Reilly, J. Heelan, M. Creagan; field captain, J. B. I. Flynn.

THE INDEPENDENTS.—At a recent meeting of the Independents the following officers were elected: President—J. J. Walker. Vice-President—B. Dunphy. Secretary—M. Kennedy. Treasurer—D. Phelan. Committee—Messrs. Cannon, Boyd,

Ryan, Slattery, Bain, Barrie, Martin.

The club will commence to practice at an early date, and intend to make themselves felt in the various circles. They have secured the field in the middle of the Point St. Charles Driving Park, which has been newly sodded and rolled, for a practice ground, and will be glad to hear from any club which would like to meet them.

THE CAUGHNAWAGAS IN NEW YORK.

The New York World of yesterday says: The Caughnawagas Indians from Canada met the New York Lacrosse team on Polo Grounds yesterday, and under the guise of a match game gave the home team a lesson in running, throwing and checking. Although the Indians are not by any means the strongest team in Canada they gained an easy victory. For some time past the members of the New York Lacrosse Club have been training for the game, and yesterday were in fine condition for the punishment usually incurred in a game. But all their training was of no avail, for when they met the men whose national sport lacrosse is, they went down before them like chaff before the wind. The Indians were also in a fine fettle and outplayed the home team at every point. The game was played with a time limit of one hour and a half, the most goals made in that time to decide the match. Mr. R. Wilson was chosen referee, and the umpires were W. Journeay for New York and O. Thibault for the Caughnawagas.

The ball was faced at 4.55 o'clock. Leclair, the Indian centre, drawing the ball. Then a lively scrimmage ensued, and Leclair threw the ball to the eastern goal and Wheeler, the goal-keeper of the home team, made an attempt to catch it. The ball was passed to the Caughnawagas. The ball was passed to Ritchey and from him to Squibbs, who threw goal after one minute's play. After a minute's rest they strung out down the field and the ball was again faced. Again did Leclair throw the ball to the Caughnawagas. He threw the ball to "White Eagle," the famous Indian, who is matched to run John Raine, the Canadian champion, a five-mile race, and he made a long throw to "Cross the River" at corner point. The latter was "checked" in good style by Tom Marston as centre, who played all over the field. Marston then threw to Ritchey, but "Strong Arm" made a good stop and catch and threw first goal for the Caughnawagas in 4m. 25.3s. When the third race took place Leclair again took the ball and passed it to "White Eagle," who made a phenomenal run towards the goal, closely pursued by Pryor, the third defence. "White Eagle" threw for goal full shot, and Wheeler at goal kicked the ball aside, having lost his stock. Then Wheeler made a long throw to the ground, but the ball was passed back. Then Jack Flannery threw it the length of the grounds and Burns at home threw goal, the play lasting 14m. 16s. In the second part, after the race, Leclair again bested Marston on the face, but Flannery stopped his throw down and passed to Pryor, who ran and with a few yards of goal. There he was stopped, and Dominique Monique, third home for the visitors, who made the check, caught the ball, passed it to Louis Belle, the second defence, who threw it to Louis Henrick, who secured the goal in 10m. 30s.

The third race, the Caughnawagas showed superior running powers and a better knowledge of the technique of the game. They are strong men, and at checking and body checking are much better than the New Yorkers. A summary of the game is as follows:—
NEW YORK. CAUGHNAWAGAS.
E. S. Wheeler.....Goal.....E. Henrick.
David Brown.....Point.....Cross the River.
R. Flannery.....Cover Point.....A. Beavins.
J. W. Gilmore.....Def. field.....White Eagle.
J. C. Gerard.....Def. field.....Louis Belle.
J. W. Pryor.....Def. field.....Louis Henrick.
M. X. Marston.....Def. field.....Leclair.
S. S. Isles.....Home field.....A. Jacob.
J. P. Squibbs.....Home field.....J. Monique.
A. D. Ritchie.....Outside home.....Strong Arm.
F. W. Burns.....Outside home.....A. Maurice.

GOALS THROWN.
Caughnawagas—First, by Strong Arm; second, by Strong Arm; third, by L. Henrick.
New York—First, by C. F. Squibb; second, by E. W. Burns. Time of game one hour thirty minutes.

THE SHAMROCKS' EXCURSION.
The annual excursion of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club to Lake St. Peter on Monday next should be liberally patronized by the friends of the club, and all who wish to have a good time. The committee have wisely decided to limit the number of tickets to prevent overcrowding, and also to exclude any objectionable parties who might be disposed to give annoyance to the sober and respectable portion of the excursion. The excursion, Three Rivers will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 9.30 a.m. sharp, and will arrive back at a seasonable hour. Tickets can be secured from members of the club, and from Messrs. Ronayne Bros., Chabouillet Square.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE RED SKINS.

New York, July 24.—The Caughnawagas beat the Independent Lacrosse Club today by five goals to two.

Aquatics.

THE ST. CROIX REGATTA.

St. Stephen, N.B., July 24.—The regatta today on the St. Croix river did not draw the crowds expected, the attendance being comparatively small, although many of the best rowers and all who wish to have a good time. The committee have wisely decided to limit the number of tickets to prevent overcrowding, and also to exclude any objectionable parties who might be disposed to give annoyance to the sober and respectable portion of the excursion. The excursion, Three Rivers will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 9.30 a.m. sharp, and will arrive back at a seasonable hour. Tickets can be secured from members of the club, and from Messrs. Ronayne Bros., Chabouillet Square.

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THE SHAMROCKS' EXCURSION.

The annual excursion of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club to Lake St. Peter on Monday next should be liberally patronized by the friends of the club, and all who wish to have a good time. The committee have wisely decided to limit the number of tickets to prevent overcrowding, and also to exclude any objectionable parties who might be disposed to give annoyance to the sober and respectable portion of the excursion. The excursion, Three Rivers will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 9.30 a.m. sharp, and will arrive back at a seasonable hour. Tickets can be secured from members of the club, and from Messrs. Ronayne Bros., Chabouillet Square.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE RED SKINS.

New York, July 24.—The Caughnawagas beat the Independent Lacrosse Club today by five goals to two.

Aquatics.

THE ST. CROIX REGATTA.

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reaching the mile and three quarter post was compelled to stop rowing. Vail was three lengths in the rear when the others turned. Lee passed Hosmer and went after Gaudaur, who still kept his lead of six lengths. Lee managed to reduce the gap between himself and Gaudaur by four lengths, and was only two lengths behind when he crossed the line. Vail was about the same distance behind Lee. Hosmer did not finish. Time, 22.52. The two leaders in each heat, Teemer, Hamm, Ten Eyck, Conley, Gaudaur and Lee, will row in the final heat to-morrow.

A SUCCESSFUL REGATTA.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—At the North-western Rowing Association's regatta all the straight-away records have been beaten. The senior double scull was won by the Toronto in 13.50. In the junior fours the Port Hurons won in 12.44, Centennials 2nd. In the junior single sculls Ryan won, but was disqualified by a foul, and the race was given to Parker in 15.09. In the open-to-all four the Wahwahs won in 6.57, beating the record by nearly a minute.

Oxford vs. Cambridge.

The Reverend Arthur Robins writes to the St. James' Gazette from Holy Trinity Rectory, Windsor:—"There is so general an interest taken in all that concerns any competition in which Oxford and Cambridge take conclusions, that I send you 'the state of the poll' from the regatta, exclusive of the time, as it stands between the Dark and Light Blues in regard to all events at Henley Regatta. Of the Grand Challenge Cup, Oxford has scored fifteen wins and Cambridge nine; of the Silver Goblets, Oxford sixteen and Cambridge three; of the Visitors' Challenge Cup, Oxford eighteen and Cambridge fourteen; of the Stewards' Challenge Cup, Oxford fifteen and Cambridge five; of the Diamond Sculls, Oxford fifteen and Cambridge nine; of the Ladies' Challenge Cup, Oxford thirteen and Cambridge sixteen. The result of the 14 shot gun, in all, ninety-two wins, and Cambridge fifty-six, showing a large and significant proportion of victories scored by the senior university in the great naval battles at Henley on Thames; and one of them, moreover, won with seven aces in an eight-oared race.

CRICKET.

THE AUSTRALIANS DEFEATED. A game of cricket was concluded on Wednesday at Lord's Cricket Ground, London, between the Australian and the Gentlemen of England teams. The Australians were defeated by an innings and five runs.

A REGIMENTAL MATCH.

A match will be played on St. Helen's Island Cricket Ground on Saturday afternoon between No. 2 Company Victoria Rifles, under Capt. Allen, and No. 5 Company, under Capt. Allen, wickets to be pitched at two o'clock sharp. The companies will go over on the Island Ferry at one o'clock.

THE TRACK.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—At the Exposition Driving Park this afternoon Lorene took the seventh heat in the unfinished pacing race, under Capt. Allen, and No. 5 Company, under Capt. Allen, wickets to be pitched at two o'clock sharp. The companies will go over on the Island Ferry at one o'clock.

RACING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—At the Exposition Driving Park this afternoon Lorene took the seventh heat in the unfinished pacing race, under Capt. Allen, and No. 5 Company, under Capt. Allen, wickets to be pitched at two o'clock sharp. The companies will go over on the Island Ferry at one o'clock.

THE TURF.

RIENZI AT SARATOGA. In the steeplechase at Saratoga yesterday Mr. J. P. Davies' Rienzi made a dead heat with Disturbance for first place. Rienzi won the race in 3 mins. 6 secs.

ATHLETES.

On Wednesday night two of Montreal's well known athletes met at the Athletic Club and signed articles for a friendly contest to come off on the Montreal Lacrosse grounds two weeks from date. The contest will consist of three events, i.e. putting the 14 lb. shot, and all who wish to have a good time. The committee have wisely decided to limit the number of tickets to prevent overcrowding, and also to exclude any objectionable parties who might be disposed to give annoyance to the sober and respectable portion of the excursion. The excursion, Three Rivers will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 9.30 a.m. sharp, and will arrive back at a seasonable hour. Tickets can be secured from members of the club, and from Messrs. Ronayne Bros., Chabouillet Square.

SPORTING SUNDRIES.

Last evening an American pool tournament was commenced for the local championship at the Athletic Club. The first night's play proved very interesting, the contestants being two of the best knights of the cue in the city. A large number of spectators were present and these had the pleasure of witnessing one of the finest exhibitions of pool ever seen. The second game of the tournament comes off on next Monday evening.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

SOUTH SHORE. NORTH SHORE.

Point Levis.....Quebec.....

L'Islet.....Montmorency.....

Rivière du Loup.....Chateauguay.....

St. Basile.....St. Basile.....

Rimouski.....St. Joseph.....

Father Point.....St. Pauls Bay.....

Siles.....St. Joseph.....

Grand Motus.....St. Irene.....

Matane.....Murray Bay.....

Cap Chatte Vgo.....St. Fidele.....

St. Simon.....St. Simon.....

Mont Louis.....Anse au Portage.....

Mont Louis.....Bergeonne.....

Grande Vallée.....Economiens.....

Grand Etang.....Mille Vaches.....

Grande Rivière.....St. Michel.....

Fox River.....Portneuf L'Île.....

Grande Rivière.....St. Michel.....

Cap Rosier.....Berthelme.....

ANTICOSTI.—INTERMEDIATE DISTANCES.

Fox Bay.....Dufferin River.....

H. P. H. L. House.....Beccie River.....

Shannon Creek.....Cape Eagle.....

St. W. P. L. House.....Cape Eagle.....

St. W. P. L. House.....Cape Eagle.....

Steamship Rowena, 883, Wilson master, from Sydney, coal, Kingman, Brown & Co., agents.

Steamship Bristol, 1274, Williams master, from Bristol via Cardiff, general, H. Reford & Co., agents.

CLEARED—July 24.
Schooner Marie-Erzelie, 110, Bernier for St. Ann, C.B., ballast, C. A. Boucher, agent.

Steamship Polynesian, 2023, Brown master, for Liverpool, general, H. & A. Allan, agents.

Steamship Polina, 524, Delisle master, for Sydney and St. John's, general, H. Dobell & Co., agents.

Steamship Oregon, 2407, Williams master, for Liverpool, general, D. Torrance & Co., agents.

Vessels in Port.

Steamships.

Newfoundland, 567, H. & A. Allan.

Peruvian, 1845, H. & A. Allan.

Romeo, 1482, J. & R. McLea.

Wandahra, 1650, W. D. Bentley.

Matra, 2159, D. Torrance & Co.

Erkine, 1418, R. Reford & Co.

Lake Champlain, 1437, H. E. Murray.

Titania, 1406, R. Reford & Co.

Rowena, 883, Kingman, Brown & Co.

Bristol, 1274, R. Reford & Co.

Ship.

Comet, 1083, J. G. Sides.

Barks.

Lorraine, 371, Master.

Mariner, 635, Anderson, McKenzie.

W. W. Case, 554, Wull & Co.

William Gynther, 513, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.

J. H. Bell, 388, Wull & Co.

Marine, 627, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.

Schooners.

Lizzie Lindsay, 91, Brock & Co.

Marie Delphine, 81, C. A. Boucher.